

# LEGISLATORS SEE CHANCE FOR NEW WORKING PERIOD

## Veto of Jury Bill Gives Hope That Governor Will Extend Session for at Least Six Days.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

### IN THE HOUSE.

Both Houses of the Legislature adjourned yesterday afternoon, the members being convinced that an extension of the session is assured. This impression is conveyed in the veto message of the Governor on the jury law, in which he suggests that certain changes be made. With the Hawaiian Electric, the Wireless bounty and the salary appropriation bill passed in the Senate and a trio of leprosy measures passed the House, the close of the last full week of the session came with good prospects for action if time is granted.

### FOUR BILLS SIGNED.

The Secretary of the Territory announced to the House the signing by the Governor of the following bills: To appropriate money for a wharf at Kalaupapa; to encourage diversified industries; for two paydays a month, and for eight hours a day.

The Senate sent down the joint resolution requesting national appropriations for the harbors of Honolulu and Hilo, which was adopted by the House, and the following bills, which passed first reading: Relating to taxation, judicial and educational districts; for suit in forma pauperis and the pharmacy bill, and the six months salary bill.

### MAUI'S ELECTRIC LINES.

The Committee on Manufactures reported favorably the Maui electric bill, to cover the Island of Maui for thirty years, giving rights for light, power, electric railroads, and other such privileges, and it was at once passed as amended finally.

The Senate bill providing for a general railway bill was reported favorably by the Judiciary Committee, and passed second reading.

### FOR LEPROSY HOSPITAL.

The Special Leprosy Committee, by Paele, reported at length, the report favoring the resolution calling for the bringing to Kalihii of disputed lepers by a House Committee and making several minor recommendations. The report was accompanied by a number of exhibits. Puaa wanted the report printed, but it was moved to adopt the report first. Beckley called attention to the fact that adoption would mean appropriating \$67,000, and the report was simply received and filed.

Paele then presented a joint resolution ordering the President of the Board of Health to erect a leprosy hospital and engage Dr. Alvarez as superintendent. The Whereas says many nice things of Alvarez, and make provision for the hospital at Kaneohe.

Paele moved to adopt the resolution, and Harris to defer consideration for ten days. Paele argued for the resolution and Chillingworth opposed it, saying that it was autocratic to declare that a certain person should be in charge for a fixed period. Vida explained that it was necessary to give a specialist a decided period if he was to hope for success with his treatment. Pali urged the passage of the resolution, and the House so voted by 21 yeas to 7 noes.

Again Puaa came to the front with a joint resolution providing for a joint committee to visit the leper settlement and make examinations of persons who have not had microscopical examinations, and if found to be clean to release them. The resolution passed without a dissenting vote.

### LIGHT VETO SUSTAINED.

The afternoon session opened with the veto of the House bill affecting lights on bicycles and other vehicles, the objection being that the reference in the bill to chapter 26 of the session laws, and the proper reference should have been to section 28. The veto was sustained.

The Senate sent back the Hawaiian Electric franchise bill without amendment, it having passed third reading. The Senate's concurrent resolution on the coffee industry, petitioning Congress for a duty or bounty, was passed without dissent.

The Special Committee on Kalihii Camp recommended that the site of the buildings be secured, either by purchase or by condemnation, as the Bishop estate does not now wish to sell, appropriating \$25,000 for that purpose. The report was tabled for consideration with the House bill on the subject.

The Special Committee on the Cummins indemnity bill reported that in its opinion it was unfair in the government to collect from Cummins and let others go free. Greenwell refused to concur. The report was laid aside on account of the passage of the general indemnity bill.

### TAKES KEVALO STREET.

Harris introduced a joint resolution directing the government to accept from Charles S. Desky a deed to Queen street from South, Kawaiahae, Hualaie, Cooke, Ward, Cummins, and Lanawai streets, and the House passed it.

House Bill No. 187, to regulate fiduciary companies, passed by 19 yeas and 9 noes.

The bill dividing the Islands into districts for the various magistracies was called up, but being in conflict with the county act, was indefinitely postponed.

### SUNDAY BASEBALL BILL.

The bill permitting baseball to be

played in recreation grounds on Sunday was amended so that no game could be played before 1 p. m., and then passed by 16 yeas to 9 noes, the veto being:

Ayes—Aylett, Chillingworth, Damien, Gandall, Greenwell, Haka, Harris, Jaeger, Kealawa, Knudsen, Kupihea, Lewis, Long, Vida, Wright, and the Speaker—16.

Noes—Kalihii, Kaniho, Kumalae, Nakalele, Oili, Paele, Pali, Puaa and Purdy—9.

The bill providing for hospitals for the treatment of leprosy and examination of lepers was passed.

### GEAR ELECTRIC BILL.

The Gear Electric franchise bill came up on final passage and its life was made 35 years, after which it was passed, 20 to 7.

The regulations of the Board of Health are sought to be wiped out by the House bill next passed, there being 20 yeas to 7 noes.

The Board of Prison Inspectors shall have the power to exercise the functions, but the bill was killed by 15 to 13.

The Brown banking law was taken up, on a motion to reconsider the tabling, which was done, and the bill passed second reading.

As the Senate had adjourned, the House did likewise.

### IN THE SENATE.

House Bills No. 111, 183, 119, 170, 171, 176, 119 and 25, which passed third reading on Friday, were received and passed first reading in the Senate.

On motion of Senator Brown the Vida opium bill was taken from the table.

### FRANCHISE FOR HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC.

The Hawaiian Electric bill was next called up and passed third reading with fourteen yeas. Isenberg being absent.

### THE STANDARD FRANCHISE.

Senator Paris made a majority report for himself and Kaohi on the Standard Telephone franchise recommending its passage, but limited only to the Island of Oahu. The committee says the present service has been unsatisfactory for a long time.

Senator McCandless made a majority report also signed by himself and Kaohi against the franchise, saying there were already too many wires in the street, and that the present company is improving its service. Kaohi said he had signed McCandless' report by mistake. To be considered with the bill.

J. T. Brown wanted a report on the Cummins resolution, and was told it would be forthcoming on Monday.

Senator Paris presented a resolution asking Congress to either give a bounty on Hawaiian coffee or to levy a duty upon foreign coffee, which was adopted.

### LONG BILL.

The Long bill was then taken up and an amendment was made compelling city tax collectors to collect Territorial taxes.

Senator Baldwin moved to make the Territory's share of the taxes fifty per cent instead of twenty-five per cent. Carried.

An amendment is made also excluding the Judiciary and executive buildings and wharves from the property turned over to the city.

Achil's amendment providing for an election July 21st by the people of Honolulu to determine whether the city shall be incorporated was carried.

An amendment by Achil provided that the council shall consist of twelve members, four to be elected from the fourth district, four from the fifth and four from the Island of Oahu.

Senator Baldwin moved to strike out the Pauoa springs amendment but was ruled out of order. Dickey moved the same thing which was lost, 6 to 5. Consideration was postponed until afternoon, but the bill was not reached again.

The following veto from the Governor was received and postponed until Monday on motion of Senator Baldwin:

"The title of the bill is as follows: 'An Act to amend section 1, chapter 26, of the Session Laws of 1892 relating to lights.' Chapter 26 of the Session Laws of 1892, is 'An Act to amend Chapter 19 of the Civil Code, relating to the time of commencing personal actions.'"

"Chapter 28 of the Session Laws of 1892 is 'An Act to require bicycles and similar vehicles to carry lights,' which is probably the law which the Legislature intended to amend by the bill under consideration."

"The first paragraph of section 1 of the said bill is as follows:

"Section 1. Section 1, chapter 26 of the Session Laws of 1892 be, and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows: 'beginning with the word and figure 'Section 1,' which ostensibly amends both section 1 and 2 of the said chapter 26 of the Session Laws of 1892."

"The bill as drafted would be impracticable and ineffective as a law."

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

President Crabbe asked Senator Baldwin what had become of the St. Louis Commission resolution, and was told that a report would be made.

### WIRELESS SUBSIDY PASSED.

The wireless subsidy bill was then taken up and passed third reading.

# HOW THE LANTANA IS TO BE EXTERMINATED

They have a bug house out at the Government Nursery on King street, a bug house that is meant for the accommodation of very select bugs, indeed. That is to say, they have what the lady call a bug house, and they keep insects in it that the lay mind naturally thinks of as bugs. All things that crawl, and have an uncomfortable habit of clinging to the moist human skin are bugs, to the general.

Mr. R. C. L. Perkins, who has charge of the bug house and the insects that are lodged there, does not call them bugs. He has a set of general scientific names for them, but nothing specific, because the bugs have not yet been named specifically, even by scientists. But they are the bugs, many and various, that feed upon the lantana, and so long as they do not change their diet with their changed habitat, that is enough to make them most welcome to the planters and stockmen and small farmers of this pest ridden land.

"Why," said Mr. Perkins yesterday, "I don't know the specific names of them. Nobody does. In fact, they haven't any specific names. No scientist has written the entomology of Mexico. These are all Mexican bugs. We know the classes they belong to, but can tell no more about them than that. We classify them by numbers—at least Mr. Koebel did when he was collecting them in Mexico, so that he could keep track of them in his diary. He did not go beyond that, nor did the experts at Washington to whom he sent them for identification. But they are lantana destroyers. And that is the main thing."

"Now here is one insect that I have only three in stock," and he pointed to three pretty and delicate looking moths, with wings like fine silk, clinging to the inner side of the netting that formed the wall of the bug house. "I do not know whether I am going to get a stock from these or not, but I hope so. This one feeds upon the leaves and the flowers of the lantana, and will make short work of them, too. Of course, if even one is a female we will get a start."

"And then, here is another," and he pointed out a little gray moth, of which the bug house seemed full. "This one goes into the tender green shoots of the plant and deposits its eggs, and that is the end of the growth of that shoot. You can see it here. The leaves look as if they had been burned. Well, the egg of this moth is in there. We have a lot of this kind, you see. But we have not turned any of them loose yet, I have been busy killing the parasites that grow on the bugs. We want the lantana destroyers here, but we want them clean, if the term be allowable. That is, we do not want to release any parasite bug to prey upon the bug that preys upon the lantana. The lantana has had a long start, now, and we want to give the bugs every chance. It is virtually over, now. The victory is, in effect, won. That is, we know that these bugs destroy the lantana. But the hardest part of the work has been that part of which the public knows little, and can appreciate little. That has been the battle against the parasites on the bugs themselves."

### STILL OTHER DESTROYERS.

"There are other insects besides these. For instance, there is one that bores into the plant itself, and destroys it at the root. Here is one of these," and Mr. Perkins showed a great bulbous lantana root that seemed to be the home of some insect that was throwing out at his door a large quantity of plant dust held together by a delicate web. "You cannot see him," went on Mr. Perkins, "but he is in there and hard at work. Of course no plant can live against the ravages of an insect that bores into its roots like that, attacking it at the very heart. In fact, my idea is that with these various parasites we can keep down and thin and weaken the lantana by having its leaves and its seeds and its flowers eaten off that it will become small and weak, instead of growing heavy and strong and thick as it does now. When this is done the sun's rays will dart down through the plants, the grass will start beneath it, and then the pasture lands will be restored to their uses. If the lantana bushes are small and weak, as they must be when they are defoliated and their seeds constantly blighted, the cattle will also go among them and break them down and thus we will surely get the better of the pest."

"As to the seed blighting, that is already worked out. There is a little black fly that does that. You come with me, and I will show you." He led the way out of the government nursery to where a bunch of lantana was growing right in the middle of Young street, and the Advertiser's man followed him, and so did a couple of members of the Legislature who had come out to see the bug house, and Mr. Adert

The petitions favoring the subsidy were also read. Senator Baldwin said the wireless was a necessity, and that improvements costing the amount of the subsidy would be made. He hoped that better operators would also be employed. Kalaupapa opposed the bill as a bad precedent, and said new companies might be established which lost money, and would want a subsidy. Schools and roads were more necessary than rapid communication, he thought. Dickey opposed subsidies on general principles but favored the wireless as a great necessity.

The bill passed third reading, ten to three. C. Brown, Kalaupapa and Woods voting "no."

### SALARY BILL.

The eighteen months salary bill was taken up on third reading with the intention to rush it through without change. There were numerous errors however and objections began to come from all sides. Senator Dickey said there were errors in the bill, and it had been rushed through without consideration.

Judd, who has taken great interest in the war on the lantana, and Mr. A. B. Wood and several others who were at the nursery at the time. It was a healthy looking lantana bush enough, but close inspection showed that all the clusters of seeds, green and ripe, were beginning to look as though they had been seared by fire. "That is the work of the fly," said Mr. Perkins. "Wherever that look of the seed appears, that seed has been stung. And if you look closely you will see the flies about this bush." A close inspection showed that the fly was there, all right, although it was a hard matter to find him. He was so little, and so busy. You could see him, if you were watchful, looking like a tiny honey bee as he crawled over the yellow flowers—a small black fly so minute as to be barely discernible to the naked eye, and yet fraught with such tremendous possibilities for good in Hawaii. He is of Mexican extraction, the fly, and a warm little number, but he has taken kindly to his new environment, and is a pretty good American already in that he knows how to work in the most effectual way for the common good.

"You see the fly here," went on Mr. Perkins. "Well, three months ago I turned him loose up Pauoa way, having satisfied myself that he was an insect clean of parasites, and I have no doubt that he is all over the Island of Oahu by this time. The war upon the lantana has already begun, you see, and I have no doubt there are thousands of these flies everywhere spoiling the food of the doves and mynah birds. Then, with the moth that lays its egg in the flower, and spoils the whole bunch, and with a perceptibly lessened number of seeds to be scattered about by the birds, and the other insects to prey upon the various parts of the plant, there would seem to be small doubt of the success of the plan."

### A NEW CRUSADE.

The war upon the lantana by means of insects is a new thing, and a thing that has never been attempted before anywhere in the world. By the efforts largely of the Hawaiian Stock Breeders' Association, Koebel was sent to Mexico to observe the habits of possible lantana-destroying insects, and to collect and send some of these to Honolulu if possible while Mr. Perkins was kept at this end to receive and propagate the bugs, and superintend their application to the work here. Both gentlemen, trained scientists, found their work hard and wearing, but both did it well. Perhaps there are not two men in the world who could have done it so well. Certainly there are not two who could have done it better. Not only were the lantana destroyers to be propagated, but the scientists had to be most careful that no insect was introduced that might in turn become a pest upon other vegetation, and the parasites of the lantana destroyers themselves had to be watched for and killed. This was, perhaps, the most wearing work of all. But it has been done, and successfully done. The bug house at the government nursery—it is but one of many similar ones to be built and devoted to the same good purpose—is used now as a breeding place for the lantana destroyers. As fast as these are propagated, and are known to be "clean" of parasites, they will be let loose to feed upon their natural food, and so, in time, they will spread over all the Islands and the destruction of the lantana, already begun by the busy little black fly, will go on so swimmingly that the stock men will begin to see the faces of their pastures again, the cattle will fatten upon a thousand hills, and the small farmer will be certain that the land he clears with so much toil will not again be overrun with the pestiferous plant that covers it now. Of course there will be shipments of bugs to all the Islands. With the habits of the insects known from close study this will be a comparatively easy matter. And the busy little black fly will spread on his own account, once he gets within sight of land.

Then, with an efficient quarantine law against the importation of fruit and plant pests, the redemption of the Islands will be easy. Of course all this will cost money. But it will be worth the money when the value of the land to be redeemed is taken into consideration, and when the cost of clearing it from the lantana growth by present agencies is computed. As to keeping it clear without the bugs, that has been shown, in the past, to be almost an impossibility.

All hail the bug-house! It marks a long step forward in the development of the material resources of these islands.

### CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cures the cold and does not produce any bad effects. It strengthens the lungs and leaves the system in a healthy condition. It always cures and cures quickly. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

The police, water works, electric light appropriations and clerks in various departments were all cut out.

Senator McCandless moved to strike out \$8,000 for lighthouse keepers, and said that if the lights were out one night the United States would take charge quickly enough. Lost.

Senator McCandless moved to strike out salary of president of Board of Health. Lost. There was another fight on the government physicians but the item remained in.

The motion to increase the salary of bacteriologist from \$4200 to \$4800 was lost.

The same sections referring to county government as are in the other appropriation bills were inserted. The bill passed third reading, ten to two, Achil and McCandless voting "no."

Senator Woods introduced a resolution calling upon Congress to maintain light houses in the Territory and to repay the Territory for expenditures made since annexation. Passed.

After reading the Governor's message on the jury bill adjournment was taken until Monday.

# MEETING OF THE FARMERS' DREDGING IS PRACTICALLY COMPLETED AT WAHIAWA

## Van Dine Talks of A Channel From Some New Pearl Harbor to Deep Water.

The Farmers' Institute of the Territory of Hawaii held its regular meeting at Wahiawa on Saturday, the attendance being large, and all those present most enthusiastic in the work. There were many agriculturists and many persons interested in agriculture present from this city, among those from Honolulu being:

Jared G. Smith, T. F. Sedgwick, E. E. Conter, D. L. Van Dine, of the Federal Experiment Station; Mrs. Jared G. Smith, Mrs. T. F. Sedgwick, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Higgins, Dr. E. C. Shorey, Principal Dyke and E. G. Krouse, of Kamehameha School, Mr. J. T. Crawley, manager of the Hawaiian Fertilizer Company; L. A. Thurston, Mr. Duncan, of the Hawaiian Fertilizer Company; C. J. Austin, superintendent Government Nursery; Henry Davis and Mr. Weedon.

### THE DAIRY INDUSTRY.

The opening session, in the afternoon, was to have been held out of doors, but because of the rain was held at the residence of Mrs. Rhodes. The subject for the session was the dairy industry, and the general discussion was opened by Mr. Krouse on the school dairy at Kamehameha. There was a somewhat wide talk on the matter participated in more or less by all present, but the principal talkers were Jared G. Smith, Dr. Shorey, Mr. Krouse and Mr. Higgins. The speaker dealt with the value of a balanced ration, comparative value of different feeds, and the advantage to be gained by many articles of food whose qualities had never been fairly tested on the island herds.

The importance of keeping up a high standard in dairy herds was also touched upon. In this connection Jared G. Smith said that a poor cow, no matter how cheaply it might be purchased, was a dead loss, while a good cow was a good investment, whatever the cost of the animal. Mr. Thurston brought up the question of the relative value of separating and selling the cream, and using the skim milk to feed calves and pigs. Mr. Krouse replied that skim milk is of as much value in feeding stock as the full milk, if something is substituted for the cream. Coconut meal will replace the cream at a very small cost.

The practice of Honolulu dairymen in the way of feeding was compared with the practice in various parts of the United States, showing the importance of the feed question in dairy farming on the islands.

The evening session was held in the Wahiawa school house, and the place was crowded to the doors. Chairman Jared G. Smith, of the appropriations committee, reported that an item for the purpose of carrying on the work of the society had been or would be inserted in the general appropriations bill when that measure came to be passed by the Legislature.

The committee on seasons for planting in Hawaii said that it had been studying the data of its subject, but was not as yet ready to make a report. The report of the secretary and treasurer of the work done in 1902 was received and ordered printed. After clearing up this preliminary matter, Mr. D. L. Van Dine, of the government experiment station, read a most valuable paper on "Some Injurious Insects of Hawaii," in the course of which he said:

### SOME INJURIOUS INSECTS OF HAWAII.

The importance of economic entomology to agriculture is obvious. Arguments and explanations are out of date. I have not seen the figures for some time but the annual loss in the United States through insect depredations amounts to several hundred million dollars. This does not sound an exaggeration when it is known that one plantation in these islands estimated a loss of \$50,000 worth of cane in one year through a single insect, the cane-borer. The State of Massachusetts has appropriated all together \$750,000 for the extermination of the Gypsy-moth, four-fifths of which has been expended. Connecticut appropriated last year \$50,000 for work against the San Jose scale insect. Despite these liberal appropriations, these pests are gradually invading new territory. In the case of the San Jose scale the work will not be successful until every fruit grower and every handler of fruit and fruit trees gives the effort their co-operation.

The question is not why should we fight the insect pests but how can we fight them. To know how implies knowledge and the question becomes one of education, not a political one.

Legislation can, if it is efficient, prevent the further introduction of injurious insects but it cannot be relied upon to reduce the number already present. The introduction of the parasites and predaceous enemies of the insect pests will help to solve the problem and prevent them from appearing in abnormal numbers but will never make it unnecessary for a producer of agricultural products to use precautionary and active means to protect his crops from the ravages of insect pests. To do this intelligently the grower must know the insect, its characteristics, habits, and life-history as well as the precautionary measure to prevent the pest from attacking his crops or the proper remedies if the attack has been made. This paper deals with a few notes on some of Hawaii's injurious insects.

### THE "PEAR BLIGHT" (ERIOCAECUS SP.)

The family of insects known as Cocc-

The dredging of the channel at Pearl Harbor has been nearly completed. On Saturday night the announcement was made that the entire channel between the loch and the sea had been dredged to a width of 200 feet, and that all that remains to be done now is to clear away certain lumps in the bottom of the channel. There is not, so far as can be learned, a great amount of this work remaining to be done, and the finishing up of what is left will be all that is required to complete the harbor. As the channel is now, in most places the required depth of thirty feet of water has been secured, but a number of spots still remain where the depth is only twenty feet, and it is these lumps that must be cleared away.

The completion of Pearl Harbor entrance will mark a long step forward in the commercial progress of Honolulu and the Territory. And it is a work that has been completed, practically, in three months. The task of dredging the channel was begun by the firm of Clark & Henry, of Stockton, California, about seven months ago. That firm failed in the performance of its contract, and three months ago the contract was taken over by Cotton Brothers, and now, with even ordinary good weather, the harbor will be open to vessels of not more than thirty feet draught probably within a month.

The Navy Department in Washington has only been waiting for the dredging the channel into Pearl Harbor to begin the building of the great Naval station there. There is a big naval reservation on the shores of the East Loch, and the plans for the wharves there and for all the buildings that go to make a first class naval station have all been prepared by the engineers and accepted by the officers of the Department which it is expected will begin work at once upon the opening of the channel.

The importance of Honolulu as a stopping place on the way to America's empire in Asia, and its strategic importance, especially in view of the building of the Panama canal, make it certain that this city is to be a great future center of Naval activity, and the natural seat for that activity will be at Pearl Harbor.

But the opening of the new harbor will mean more than that. In fact, it is difficult to tell just what effect it will have, commercially speaking. There is the prospective opening of a vast stretch of land locked water, deep and perfectly sheltered, and while the entrance to Pearl harbor has not the depth of the entrance of the harbor of Honolulu proper, yet ships almost as large as any that are apt to come here can enter there and load and discharge cargo—of course, after wharves shall have been built to accommodate them. All that is speculation for the future. The important point now is that the dredging of the channel to Pearl Harbor has been practically completed, and this city and the Territory may look forward to a season of Naval activity from which all branches of business here cannot help but profit largely.

..... cidae, containing the scale insects, mealy bugs, and related forms, represents some of the most serious pests with which the horticulturist has to contend. With this class of insects the covering or scale, and not the insect itself, is the most conspicuous part of the creature. The lack of a hard covering in the case of the "pear blight" makes the work of combating it easier. The great number of various sprays and washes recommended for this class of pests is proof of the great difficulty in fighting them. Many sprays are recommended as being effective and then some "peculiar condition," we lay everything here in Hawaii to "peculiar conditions" or B. H. Wright, makes that particular remedy impracticable.

But whatever the remedy, the idea or principle remains the same. The insect is this, these insects are sucking the tissue of the plant and by means of tube-like mouth parts suck the sap or juice. A poison placed on the surface of the infested part of the plant will not kill the pest since they do not eat the plant and therefore would not take the poison into their systems. A poison strong enough to enter the tissue of the plant and render the sap deadly to the pest would kill the plant as well and little headway would have been made. Hence the remedy in the case of such a pest as the "pear blight" must be applied to the insect itself and destroys the pest either as a contact poison because of its caustic properties or by covering the insect so thoroughly that it is smothered.

Up to the present time there has been no attempt to cultivate the alligator pear in Hawaii. The conditions under which it is grown are not favorable for the best growth and production. The trees suffering most from the attack are in closely planted dooryards and receive no cultivation and little attention. A tree cannot well serve a double purpose. If an ornamental tree is desired, uproot the pear and put a more suitable one in its place. A tree to produce fruit must be pruned and cultivated and this means a destruction of the sod about its roots and the cutting away of certain branches which

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